

BORDER AROUSED BY THE KILLING OF ANOTHER TEXAN

American Troops Fire Across
Line at Mexican Cat-
tle Rustlers.

SLAYERS OF AKERS IN JUAREZ JAIL.

EL PASO, Jan. 22.—The killing of Bert Akers, an El Paso county ranchman, yesterday afternoon by Mexicans at San Lorenzo, a village near Juarez, has further incensed Americans along the border, already worked up over the recent slaughter of seventeen Americans at Santa Ysabel.

This evening when several Mexicans appeared east of El Paso on the bank of the river some cattle American troops, standing the line ordered them away, and when made a play as if to draw a revolver the American troops opened fire and the Mexicans disappeared into the brush.

This morning, according to Customs Collector Cobb, two of his customs line riders shot over the river at a band of Mexicans near Ysabel. The line riders told the Collector they took the Mexicans to be part of the Duran gang which killed Akers yesterday. The body of Akers was brought to El Paso today for burial, after having been brought up the valley to Juarez by Mexican officials from the scene of the killing.

Akers recently came here from Casa Grande, Ariz. He was shot twice, once through the head and again through the heart. Juan Barrios of Juarez, a special officer, sent with Akers and Douglas Downes, was wounded. Downes escaped and returned to the American side of the line.

Downes says that he and Akers and the Mexican officer who accompanied them from Juarez approached the house of the Duran family at San Lorenzo and discovered the stolen cattle they were searching for in a pen near the rear of the house. The cattle belonged to Mrs. M. Murphy, sister of Mrs. Akers and employer of Downes.

Going to the front of the Duran home, the Americans and the Mexican officer asked to be permitted to take the cows. One of the Durans asked for the officer's authority, then entered the house. Duran, rushed out, accompanied by a brother, and began firing at the two Americans and the Mexican officer.

The Americans were unarmed and fled toward the international line. One of the Durans followed and shot Akers off his horse. Downes dismounted and ran into some brush in the river bottom, thus escaping to Mexico. The Mexican officer replied to the fire of the Duran brothers and was shot down.

Today both the Durans are in jail in Juarez, pending investigation. The Mexican commander of the Juarez garrison said if it developed that the Durans had stolen the cattle personally they would both be executed.

In compliance with recent orders from Carranza, Gen. Lozano has been sent with an escort to bring to Parral all refugees in the mining camps of the Duran and Parral railroad. There were about fifty foreigners left in the district after the recent refugee train had departed.

Thirty Mexican cowboys attempting to round up and bring to the Texas side of the line cattle belonging to Gen. Luis Duran, were arrested yesterday south of El Paso, Tex. in Mexico and taken to Chihuahua city. The cowboys were all Mexicans, but were said to represent American cattle buyers, who had sent them to "crissle" the cattle and bring them over the line into Texas. On testimony of the prisoners it is said the Mexican officials will make a new census of the Texas cattlemen.

GERMAN BAN ON LETTERS.

Misses Cannot Be Sent Directly to
Russian Poland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Persons living in the United States may no longer send letters to friends and relatives in Russian Poland through the American Consulate in Germany. Announcement to this effect is contained in a report received at the State Department today from Julius G. Lay, American Consul-General in Berlin.

Although no reason is given for the action, officials here are inclined to believe that it is intended to prevent transmission of uncensored information from this country to Russian Poland.

Consul-General Lay says that in view of the new rule it is suggested that all such correspondence be addressed to the "Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden" or "Society for the Help of German Jews," No. 12 Stoglitzstrasse, Berlin, W. 25, which will make digests of the letters and forward brief censored summaries to the addressees.

PHILIPP OUT FOR PRESIDENCY.

Wisconsin Governor to Oppose
Senator La Follette.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—The conservative Republicans of Wisconsin have decided to make the Presidential primary in this State a straightaway contest between Gov. E. L. Phillips and Senator La Follette by making Gov. Phillips a candidate for the Presidency, for which Senator La Follette also is a candidate. The conservatives, if a Philipp delegation is elected, will go to the national convention and vote for Mr. Philipp on the first ballot, then throw their strength in a way to aid Wisconsin best. It is reported that a deal already has been struck between Senator La Follette and Col. Roosevelt.

FORD O. K.'S HIS PEACE BOARD.

Quoted as Satisfied—Will Go to
Stockholm if He's Needed.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 22.—Henry Ford has not abandoned his efforts for peace. He recently he will go to Europe again. This was the information which came to light from Ford headquarters. It was declared that Mr. Ford is in no way disappointed in the results so far of the peace crusade and that he is entirely satisfied with the personnel of the permanent peace tribunal.

Whether the Detroit manufacturer will return again to the Stockholm peace conference to personally direct the peace efforts probably will not be determined for several weeks. His decision on this matter will be influenced largely by the report of his lieutenant now in Europe. If they believe that his presence in Stockholm will further the peace cause he will go; otherwise he does not believe it necessary for him to do more than furnish all funds for the maintenance of the peace commission.

Gov. Hanna May Go to Rivern.

CORPUSCHRISTE, Jan. 22.—Gov. L. B. Hanna of North Dakota, who came here with the Ford peace party and was taken with typhoid fever after his arrival, is to go to England and later to the south of France.

His physicians have advised him to remain in the latter section a month before returning to America.

CARRANZA BACKS A NEW REVOLT IN GUATEMALA

Provides 50,000 Pesos to Or-
ganize an Army in
Mexico.

FIRST WAS CUT TO PIECES

A letter written by an American business man in Mexico city was received by a friend in New York yesterday. It follows:

"Mexico City, Jan. 16, 1916.

"It may be interesting to you to know that the revolution against Estrada Cabrera in Guatemala is being renewed after its failure some weeks ago. The first expedition there, under Gen. Isidro Valdes, with officers and men from Gen. Carranza's forces, as you probably know, was cut to pieces by Cabrera's forces not far from the Guatemalan port of Ocos, shortly after it had crossed the Suchiate River, which separates the Mexican State of Chiapas from the republic of Guatemala.

"Eighty-odd men are said by survivors to have been killed and between 2,000 and 3,000 wounded in the fighting that took place there, these being the loss figures for the invaders alone.

"After being dispersed and pursued across the Mexican frontier again by Cabrera's Guatemalan forces the men of the rank and file of the invaders seeking to start the revolution remained along this side of the Mexican frontier, in the State of Chiapas, while Isidro Valdes, Gen. Manuel Leon Castillo and Prado Romana, principal leaders of the expedition from this country, returned to Mexico city to put on foot another effort to overthrow Estrada Cabrera.

Carranza's Aid Asked.

"Juarros were held by them and their friends very night in the Hotel Castillo and it was finally decided that Leon Castillo should go to Santiago and confer with First Chief Carranza, who then was there, for the purpose of explaining to him the failure of the Guatemalan invasion and asking him for assistance and authority to start a new movement to implant democracy in Guatemala and overthrow the President of that republic, who has been at enmity with the First Chief ever since the expulsion from Mexico of Guatemalan Minister Juan J. Ortega, with coincident interception of diplomatic correspondence of the latter by the Constitutionalist authorities, unfavorable reports to the United States and other foreign Governments by Estrada Cabrera's representatives as to the Mexican situation and other acts of offense and reprisal.

"Leon Castillo returned to Mexico city from Santiago on New Year's eve, having satisfied Carranza as to the causes of the failure of the Guatemalan invasion. He received, it is said, 50,000 pesos from the First Chief, as well as letters authorizing him and his colleagues to recruit volunteers throughout the States of Yucatan, Tabasco, Campeche and Chiapas for a new invasion of Guatemala.

Fit Out New Invasion.

"Almost immediately he, with Valdes, Prado Romana and a number of Mexican Constitutional officers, were here for the Guatemalan frontier region via Vera Cruz to begin the work of fitting out a new invasion.

"Letters have been received here by some of them since then in which they say that they have several hundred men well armed and organized for their new invasion and their work goes forward satisfactorily. The exact date for their crossing the frontier for their new adventure has not been fixed.

"Some former Mexican Federal officers who were approached by the leaders of the invasion before they left here in order to secure their services with the expedition say that they were offered as an inducement to go along privileges of sacking such towns and properties as might be occupied by the invaders and keeping what fell to their lot therefrom.

"They also were told that the Guatemalans were groaning under the heel of Carranza's forces.

WILSON FOR RUBLEE DESPITE GALLINGER

Senator Says He Can't Be
Named to Trade Commis-
sion Under Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—President Wilson has declined to withdraw from the Senate the nomination of George Rublee of New Hampshire and New York as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, according to the best information at the Capitol.

The nomination of Mr. Rublee is in the custody of a subcommittee that is friendly toward him, but Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire has protested.

In the face of the Senator's opposition Mr. Rublee will have difficulty, his friends admit, in being confirmed. The point over against him is that his nomination violates the act creating the Federal Trade Commission, which provides that not more than three members of the commission shall be of the same political faith.

There are five members. The Democrats named by the President are Joseph E. Davies, chairman, of Wisconsin; Edwin A. Hurley of Chicago and Mr. Harris of Georgia.

The two minority members are Mr. Rublee and W. H. Parry of Washington. Mr. Parry was a progressive Republican and Mr. Rublee was named as a Progressive. He supported Col. Roosevelt in 1912, but voted and worked for Raymond Stephens, Democratic candidate against Senator Gallinger in 1914.

The latter holds that Mr. Rublee is a Democrat and would make the fourth Democratic member of the Trade Commission.

Mr. Rublee admits that he supported Mr. Stephens, but says that he did so as a Progressive. Back of the fight by Mr. Gallinger is the old struggle in New Hampshire between the conservatives and the Bass-Churchill-Rublee wing of the party.

Mr. Rublee originally was from Wisconsin, but later practiced law in New York. He was at one time a law partner of Victor Morawitz, and later was in the firm of Spooner & Cotton, of which ex-Senator Spooner is a member.

As a summer resident of New Hampshire Mr. Rublee became interested in her politics and finally took up permanent residence in the State. All the other members of the commission have been confirmed.

Law Department Plans Dinner.
Present and former members of the staff of the city's law department will hold a reunion and dinner on March 6.

Presiding Justice Almet F. Jenks of the Appellate Division, Brooklyn, will be the toastmaster and there will be speeches by Mayor Mitchell, Justice John Proctor Clarke, Counselor Frank L. Polk of the State Department and Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy.



Estrada Cabrera,
President of Guatemala.

Estrada Cabrera and were ready to rise up en masse at the first cry of rebellion against the tyrant; that revolutionaries from among the Guatemalans themselves would rise up like mushrooms everywhere to join the invaders with arms and munitions, proclaiming them to be their saviors, and that the nearest danger to the Guatemalan people was that Mexico would rise to high military rank and political prepotence.

Both Forced to Flee.

"Both Isidro Valdes and Leon Castillo are former Guatemalan generals who were forced to flee from that country during unsuccessful uprisings against President Cabrera. The former is a negro and has been serving with the forces of Gen. Carranza in his late movements in Mexico, holding the rank of general. He is said to be a good fighter.

"Leon Castillo was one of the leaders of the Barreros uprising against Estrada Cabrera some years ago and has been in Mexico ever since the failure of that movement. His life would be worth little in his own country. He has confined his conspiracies mostly to the Mexican States of Yucatan, Tabasco and Chiapas, which he knows well and where he has considerable influence.

"Prado Romana is a young Guatemalan who never held any military posts, but has been a student in Mexico city for several years.

"The representative of the Guatemalan invaders from Mexico city is Dr. Francisco Orta, who was Guatemalan Minister here some years ago but was deposed from his post by Estrada Cabrera because of charges that he was disloyal. He was succeeded by Minister Victor Sanchez Cejano, a famous scholar and poet, as Cabrera's Minister in Mexico, the latter being succeeded in his turn just before the close of the Porfirio Diaz regime by Dr. Juan J. Ortega, a surgeon of international eminence.

No Hope of Success.

"Central Americans living in Mexico do not for a moment believe that the attempt to start a revolution in Guatemala will be attended by anything like success. Cabrera has been President there for about twenty years and has built up such a strong central government and established such a strong federal army, drilled by German drillmasters, that the Guatemalans have become accustomed to his peaceful dictatorship and have grown to support him. Especially the richer and more conservative element, to a far greater degree than that which characterized the Mexicans under Gen. Porfirio Diaz.

"The rich and even the middle classes in Guatemala are giving him greater support since the overthrow of President Diaz in Mexico, having learned a lesson from the fall to their lot therefrom of country occasioned by the different revolutions.

DEDICATION NEXT TUESDAY.

President Marks to Preside at
Children's Court Exercises.

The dedication of the new \$250,000 Children's Court Building will take place next Tuesday. Borough President Marks will preside. Other speakers will be A. T. Clearwater, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court; John M. Glenn, Justice Hoyt and Ernest K. Coulter, superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Invitations have been sent also to heads of city departments, Mayor Mitchell and representatives of children's societies.

The Children's Court was moved on August 6 last from the old building at Third Avenue and Eleventh street to its new home on Twenty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

U. S. DIPLOMAT QUITS CAIRO.

Olney Arnold, in Ill Health, Em-
barks on Cruiser Des Moines.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
CAIRO, via London, Jan. 22.—Olney Arnold, American diplomatic agent and Consul-General here, has left aboard the American cruiser Des Moines for Naples.

Mr. Arnold is in ill health.

BITTER ECONOMIC WAR IS FORECAST

Henry Clews, G. E. Roberts
and C. S. Hamlin Speak at
Republican Luncheon.

TRADE CHANCES SEEN

Of three speakers on the programme at yesterday's luncheon discussion at the Union of the Banco Nacional was arrested today, imprisoned for three hours and fined 1,000 pesos in gold (\$500) for refusing to have the bank accept Constitutional bills which were not restamped by the Treasury officials when the latter were revalidating notes and destroying alleged counterfeiters.

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"I am not sure," Mr. Roberts said, "that if everybody on the British islands became bankrupt and all the property had to be sold under the hammer but that wealth might come in from other parts of the world to continue the world trade that has been built up there. When San Francisco was destroyed by fire and earthquake, the city was rebuilt, and London occupied one of the best business lands on earth."

He went on to consider the spread of British enterprise and added:

"Such an organization and business is a growth for which a people must be prepared. I would not disparage the efforts of the British people. They can do anything they set out seriously to do, but I venture the opinion that of all the changes that are necessary to us as a nation, the most difficult will be that of changing the mental attitude and habits of our own people.

"I have not a natural bias in favor of the protective principle, but I am convinced that it must be applied with more discrimination than heretofore if we want to develop foreign trade. The old tariff method is too crude. Protection must allow for a fair exchange of products with other countries."

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